THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 12 | CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 2nd, 1933 | No. 10

Executive Expresses Confidence in Premier Brownlee

Mr. Howson Is Questioned

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Macleod Holds Inspiring U.F.A. Rally

Some European Observations

By DONALD CAMERON

Notes by the Way

By the EDITOR

In an article on page 8, Russell Love makes a devastating analysis of statements made by Mr. Hewson in his public addresses. I hope every reader will keep this article for reference. It might be good policy, also, on the part of those who hear or read reports of addresses by opposition critics, not to accept statements of alleged facts or figures until their accuracy has been proven.

* * *

I had hoped to conclude the discussion of the C.C.F. Convention in this issue; but have felt it desirable to give preference to other matters of great importance. A report of the meeting of the Provincial Council of the C.C.F. will be found on page 16.

* * *

A correspondent of whose sincerity I have no doubt, challenges the accuracy of reports in the *Manchester Guardian* upon the crimes of Hitler's murderous regime. We can assure our correspondent that there is no daily paper in the English speaking world whose reputation for accuracy and fairness stands higher than that of the Guardian. It is above suspicion.

Mr. Spencer's Meetings

Henry E. Spencer, M.P., who commenced a speaking tour in September, will speak at a further series of meetings in his constituency, as follows:

Saltcoats, Monday, October 2nd.
Creighton, Tuesday, October 3rd.
Minburn, Wednesday, October 4th.
Radfordy, Thursday, October 5th.
Mundora, Friday, October 6th.
Beauvallon, Saturday, October 7th.
Myrnam, Sunday, October 8th.
Slawa, Monday, October 9th.
Derwent, Tuesday, October 10th.
Queenie Creek, Wednesday, October 11th.
Islay, Monday, October 23rd.
Hazeldene, Tuesday, October 24th.
Greenlawn, Wednesday, October 25th.
Marwayne, Thursday, October 26th.
Willow Lea, Friday, October 27th.
Blackfoot, Saturday, October 28th.
Lloydminster, Monday, October 30th.
Silton Park, Tuesday, October 31st.
Meyerton, Wednesday, November 1st.

Ponoka Executive Expresses Confidence in Premier

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive of the Ponoka U.F.A. Constituency Association (which the Premier represents) at a meeting last week:

"Whereas an endeavor is apparently being made to undermine confidence in the U.F.A. Government by an attack on the domestic and private life of Cabinet Ministers, the most recent being made against Premier Brownlee, and whereas, we feel that this is undoubtedly with a political purpose in view;

"Therefore, we, the executive of Ponoka Provincial constituency, do hereby express our confidence in Premier Brownlee and his Government and also our resentment of slanderous attacks."

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

Oils

We would remind our members that the trucks of the Great West Distributors are on the roads day and night and will deliver pooled orders of refined gasoline, tractor fuels, illuminating kerosene, of 450 gallons or more, within twenty-four hours of the placing of an order. A reduction of five cents a gallon off the list price will be made on orders of five or more gallons of Red Head lubricating oils delivered with truck loads of fuel oil.

When taking delivery by truck or at a Great West Distributor's agency, members should give the name of the Local U.F.A. to secure credit for patronage dividends.

Coal

Instead of coal prices going up at the end of September as had been the custom in past years, competition of a very keen nature has developed in several coal fields of the Province, with the result that prices quoted for the winter season are lower. They are forty or fifty cents a ton lower than in 1932.

Railway authorities have lowered freight rates considerably within a range of one hundred miles of the principal coal fields. This has further decreased the price to the consumer. Write Central Office for a price list.

B. C. Fruit

The removal of last year's special rate on bulk apples has apparently not discouraged our co-operating Locals. Many of our Locals and Co-operative Associations have already received cars of boxed apples and other fruits and vegetables.

The campaign of the B.C. growers for "a cent a pound or on the ground" has introduced a new situation, but we are doing a very satisfactory fall business and prospects are very good for a heavy movement of winter apples. No time should be lost in making application for prices. Up-to-date information, giving the price at the local railway station, will be given (to Local secretaries) on application.

Salt

All stockraisers are in need of salt. We have established a very satisfactory connection in this line. Let Central Office serve you!

COMING CONVENTIONS

FEDERAL

Macleod: The annual convention of Macleod U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held at Granum on October 18th. G. G. Coote, the sitting member, H. B. MacLeod, U.F.A. Director, and Mrs. H. B. MacLeod, U.F.W.A. Director, will be among the speakers.

Jasper-Edson: To organize the new Jasper-Edson U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, a convention will be held at Onoway, on Friday, November 3rd, commencing at 11 a.m. The convention is called by H. Critchlow, U.F.A. Director for Peace River South, who states that representation will be on the basis of one delegate for every ten members or major portion thereof, but each Local shall be entitled to at least one delegate. Locals are urged to send a full representation, as there will be important business to discuss.

Bow River: The first convention of the new Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in the Labor Temple, Calgary, on October 27th, commencing at 1 p.m. E. J. Garland, M.P., and others will speak. W. H. Evans, acting secretary, urges all Locals to send full delegations to this important convention.

PROVINCIAL

Grande Prairie Provincial: The annual convention of the Grande Prairie U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in the Grande Prairie Theatre on Friday, October 27th. A short session of preliminary arrangements will be held at eleven in the morning, the convention proper commencing at 1:30 p.m. An address will be given by D. M. Kennedy, M.P.

Grouard Provincial: The annual convention of Grouard U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held at Falher, on Friday, November 3rd. Addresses will be given by D. M. Kennedy, M.P., and I. V. Macklin. The secretary, Mrs. Alfred Grouard, writes that matters of vital importance are to come before the convention.

Sturgeon Provincial: The annual convention of Sturgeon Provincial C. A. of the U.F.A. will be held at Gibbons on Tuesday, November 7th, at 10 a.m. Representation will be as usual, one delegate for every ten members or major portion thereof. Speakers will be arranged for the evening session, states R. Goddard, secretary; and refreshments will be obtainable at the convention hall.

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Editor
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EDITORIAL

BELIEVE NOTHING UNTIL IT IS PROVEN

It is one of the principles of what British people are disposed to describe as "British justice"—though it is a principle not based on racial but on the simplest human conceptions of fair play, that a citizen against whom any charge is laid should be presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty.

A serious charge has been laid against the Premier of this Province, Hon. J. E. Brownlee. Mr. Brownlee himself has declared that there is not a word of truth in the charge; the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, in a statement issued immediately after the publication of the statement of claim, expressed their confidence in him, and expressed confidence that in due course the real forces and the real motives which lie behind the action which has been taken against him, will be revealed. The U.F.A. Executive Committee for Ponoka, the constituency which the Premier represents, has similarly expressed itself.

By reason of the fact that the matter is now in the hands of the courts, we must refrain from further comment at this time. We feel that it should be unnecessary to urge our readers to BELIEVE NOTHING UNTIL IT IS PROVEN.

THE MACLEOD RALLY

The Macleod U.F.A. Rally provided an impressive demonstration of the solidarity of the farm people. The presentation of public issues by representatives of the Association in the Federal and Provincial fields, and officers of the U.F.A., has done much to strengthen the U.F.A. movement in the southern country. The policy of the C.C.F., which gives expression in the national field to U.F.A. principles, was explained in a convincing manner.

* * *

THE BANKING INQUIRY

The U.F.A., in its memorandum to the royal Commission on Banking and Finance, laid stress on the undesirability of establishing a Central Bank on the model of existing Central Banks. In other countries such banks serve to strengthen the power of the dominating financial groups. The *Canadian Forum*, like the *New English Weekly*, fears that this is just the kind of bank the Commission will propose. That remains to be seen. The report of the Commission, it is anticipated, will be available in the near future.

* * *

BUILD THE U.F.A.

The effectiveness of the U.F.A. in every field is conditioned largely by its numerical strength. Its influence in national and Provincial affairs, its power to further large plans for social reconstruction, are dependent upon the numbers of farmers and farm women and farm young people who are willing to join our ranks, and give of their time and energy to the movement. Ultimately, it is upon the health and vigor of the Locals, and upon the loyalty of individual members to the movement which they themselves have established and which they themselves control, that the future of Alberta depends more than upon any other single factor in our Provincial life. In the national field, the U.F.A. is the most firmly rooted organization in the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. A strong U.F.A. is vital to the attainment of the Federation's aims.

The membership in all branches of the U.F.A. today exceeds 12,000, an increase of about one-third as compared with the completed twelve months of 1932. Before the end of the year it is hoped that the membership figures for 1932 will have been much more than doubled. To attain this objective officers of the Association appeal for the active co-operation of every member.

* * *

The list of Locals in the various branches of the Association, in order of their numerical strength, will be printed in our November issue.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Urge Formation of Export Board for Farm Products

Executive Deals With Drought Area Situation—Calls for School Courses in Social Science

Establishment by the Dominion Government of an export board to handle export surpluses other than wheat, and to prevent surpluses from depressing prices in the home market, was urged by the Executive Committee of the United Farmers of Alberta held in Calgary on September 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 25th. The Executive also re-affirmed its previous declaration calling for the setting up of a National Wheat Marketing Board to handle the wheat crop of Canada. Discussion of the problem of marketing of farm products, a problem which was carefully examined in its many aspects, formed one of the chief tasks of the sessions of the Executive.

Grave Problem of Drought Areas

In view of the gravity of the situation in drought affected areas of southern and southeastern Alberta, the Executive made a thorough survey of the situation, the need for an aggressive policy to deal with the situation being dwelt upon. Correspondence with Premier Brownlee in which the urgency of the situation was dwelt upon, was laid before the Executive and during the week a conference was held between Mr. Priestley, the Vice-president, and various officials in charge of relief. Particulars of certain measures announced by the Government in connection with this matter are given elsewhere in this issue.

Condemns Immigration Proposals

In view of the fact that various proposals looking to the encouragement of immigration to Canada have recently been advanced, including the so-called "Hornby" plan of settlement of colonies from Great Britain, the Executive went on record as being opposed to any further immigration until such time as changed conditions in Canada may warrant it. A time of great distress, when large numbers of Canadians are unemployed, or suffering severe deprivation on the farms and elsewhere, was considered by the Executive altogether inopportune for the development of immigration schemes.

Teaching Social Science

Introduction into the schools of Alberta of a text book on social science, and the development throughout the entire curriculum of Alberta educational institutions of "the idea of the advance of society towards a new form of social organization in which the principle of struggle for private profit shall be displaced by the principle of equity, justice, mutual aid and social well-being," was strongly urged by the Executive, in their endorsement of a resolution on this subject submitted by Three Hills U.F.A. Local and the Huxley to Grainger District Association from which the quoted words in this paragraph are taken. The resolution pointed out that many thousands of adult persons in the farm movement in Alberta are passing into their older years without enjoying even the satisfaction of witnessing substantial progress embodied in institutions, and that "the time was never more suitable than at present for the introduction into the life of our young people of an early understanding of those social and economic forces by which their lives and those of us who are older are being shaped," and added that no progress had been made in this particular field of education in the twelve years during which a Government elected by the United Farmers of Alberta had been in office.

The Executive expressed keen disappointment that progress had not been made along these lines, and indicated their desire to see something effective done at once.

The resolution from the District Association was amended by the addition of a clause asking that a course in social science be added to the curriculum for normal schools, in order that all Alberta teachers may be fitted to teach this subject.

It was agreed to print a four-page pamphlet containing the program of the C.C.F. for distribution at U.F.A. rallies, etc. Payment of the affiliation fee of the U.F.A. to the C.C.F. was authorized. The amount is $25.

A report on the work of the Co-operative Committee was presented and adopted.

Plebiscite on Beer Parlors

The Executive agreed to ask the Government to provide that the plebiscite calling for the abolition of beer parlors should be held at an early date; and also to advise the Government that the Executive do not consider a referendum desirable on this question at the same time as an election.

It was agreed to send a letter to J. J. Morrison, veteran secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, who has recently retired, expressing appreciation of his services to the farm movement.

The Executive also dealt with much other business concerning the administration of the Association and its work throughout the Province.

There was a full attendance of members, as follows: President Robert Gardiner, in the chair; Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President; Mrs. R. Price, President of the U.F.W.A., and J. K. Sutherland, H. S. MacLeod and George Church.

U.F.A. Executive Expresses Confidence in Premier Brownlee

On Friday, September 22nd, the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, then in session in Calgary, with all members present, unanimously adopted the following resolution in reference to a charge against Premier Brownlee reported in the press of that day:

"The Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, assembled in the city of Calgary, reading in the press the statement that a very serious charge has been laid against Premier J. E. Brownlee, take this immediate opportunity of declaring unanimously our complete confidence in Mr. Brownlee, and of emphatically affirming our faith in him as a man of the highest integrity and personal honour. In view of the fact that the matter is now before the courts, the Executive refrain from commenting at this time upon the forces and motives that lie behind the charge; but we confidently affirm that the public may rest assured that Mr. Brownlee will be able to vindicate himself fully and that the real nature of those forces and motives will in due course be revealed."

The resolution was given to the daily press, and its contents were wired to Premier Brownlee, who was then in Ottawa, attending the sessions of the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance of which he is a member.

Premier Denies Charge

"Not a Word of Truth in Allegations"

Speaking over the long distance telephone, from Ottawa, on receiving word of the filing of a statement of claim against him, Premier Brownlee made the following statement to the press through his solicitor, M. M. Porter, K.C.:

"I have received by long distance telephone the contents of the statement of claim. While one regrets to have to face a case of this kind, still it will enable me to come to grips with rumors that have been spread abroad through the Province for some weeks. There is not a word of truth in the allegations against me. I will defend the action to the limit, and hope to show before I am through the real cause behind it."

A resolution by the Executive of the Ponoka U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association with reference to Premier Brownlee is published on another page.

The Co-operative Committee's Bulletin and other organization news will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Alberta Farm Conditions Surveyed

Crop Estimated Little More Than Half Last Year—Severe Hardship Caused by Failure in Certain Areas—Free Freight and Other Provisions to Help Farmers to Meet Situation

By COLIN G. GROFF, Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton

The autumn survey of the Provincial Department of Agriculture indicates very clearly that the past crop season has been a most disappointing one in many sections of the Province. The opening of spring, though quite late, was propitious, with plenty of moisture in nearly all sections to give the crops a good start, and to raise the hopes of the farmers that another year of good yields, with perhaps higher price levels, might be enjoyed. As the growing season moved onward, however, anticipation of a wheat crop which would reach last year's almost record proportions, dwindled rapidly as a prolonged dry spell inflicted drought conditions upon a large section of Southern Alberta. Added to this, a spell of great heat which affected most parts of the Province, halted the filling process to some extent, and crops began to ripen rapidly.

In Southwestern Alberta

A most unusual situation was created in southwestern Alberta, where in July a blighting frost touched a section in the vicinity of High River, Vulcan and Nanton, severely damaging growing wheat, and in the ranching districts in the vicinity of Macleod and Pincher Creek and Claresholm, where, for the first time in many years, drought conditions prevailed.

In the northern districts of Athabasca and Peace River, three severe frosts in early September did considerable damage to uncut wheat not wholly ripe, the result there being a loss in both yield and grade, in what previously had been looked upon as the north's finest crop.

Throughout the central portion of the Province from Didsbury north to Westlock, and east and west from Edmonton, a good normal crop was harvested. Unfortunately, however, September saw a good deal of wet weather which interfered with threshing operations and cutting of the later coarse grain crops, a condition which was fairly general over the Province.

Along the southern border of the Province in the Foremost-Etzikom district and west from Medicine Hat, unusually good crops were harvested, some yields there running even as high as 40 bushels.

Little More Than Half 1934 Crop

The sum total of the situation is that Alberta has harvested a crop which will thresh out a total yield of wheat little more than half of the 164,000,000 bushel crop of last year. The Dominion Government estimate of 103,100,000 bushels and of other authorities at 105,000,000 bushels, is felt by Provincial authorities to be a little on the high side. The average yield will be far below that of last year which was 20 bushels, and of the 10-year average, which was 18. The wheat area this year was estimated at 7,888,000 acres, against 8,200,000 last year.

One of the bright spots is the fact that the fall rains have induced a second growth in the fields and pastures, which with a continued open fall, will help the feed shortage situation somewhat. Another interesting feature is that the Province will likely this year produce a record amount of creamery butter, exceeding even the previous high record of 1931, with its 22,900,000 lbs. Recent heavy exports of butter from the Province will assist materially in easing the surplus butter situation, and consequently may help the price level for butter and butterfat this winter.

Distressing Conditions in Drought Areas

The Province is, however, this year faced with a very distressing situation in the drought-stricken districts. Throughout the area between the South Saskatchewan river and the Coronation line of the C.P.R., east of Hanna, which has already suffered difficult years, drought laid the country bare of crop, and many farmers have been deprived of almost every source of revenue, and in many cases will require either to be removed to new locations or to be furnished relief for themselves and their farm livestock.

This situation has been met promptly by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and a policy put into effect by Hon. Geo. Hoadley, who has finally secured the co-operation of the railways and of the Federal Government, in carrying it out.

What Policy Provides

This policy provides first for the shipment of commercial cattle and sheep to winter feeding quarters elsewhere, free of freight to the farmer, and for the wintering of such horses necessary for farm operations as can be driven overland to feeding quarters. A feeding loan to the owners is to be provided to a maximum of $3.50 per head for the season, and a maximum of 15 head per farmer.

Shipment of Feed and Vegetables

Shipment of feed into the dry areas will also be undertaken for milch cows and necessary work horses, pigs and poultry, with free freight to the farmers. There is provision also for loans for purchase of this feed. The railways have also agreed to carry free of cost supplies of vegetables to the dry areas, such being arranged for at a reasonable price by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and distributed through the municipal secretaries at the price at which they were purchased.

Free Transportation

For the removal of those settlers who are under the necessity of securing new locations, free transportation of families, effects and stock is provided. These arrangements are made through the Department of Agriculture. A new area of homestead land southwest of Falher has recently been set aside for special selection by families from the drought area, under homestead regulations.

Winter Prospects

What prospect there is for better prices for the winter for farm products is difficult to say. Hog prices have been on a very good level all summer, but have recently suffered a slight drop. A campaign for improvement of quality in hog production is to be undertaken this fall by the Provincial Department, with the full co-operation of the railways, Federal Government field men, and others. While Alberta last year was second only to Ontario in the number of hogs marketed, the ratio of "selects" was but eight per cent. With a good improvement of quality brought about, Alberta stands to gain considerably under the new British quota for Canadian bacon. Sheep and lambs have been bringing fairly good prices, and the price for wool this fall has been remarkably good. Cattle prices are still at a disappointingly low level, although export of good beef to the British market continues to be attractive. To the end of August over 6,100 head had been sent to Britain from Alberta.

The winter rancher-farmer contract feeding system which has been in vogue for three seasons, has been such a success that it is to be carried on again this year. John Wilson, who has been supervising the feeding operations under direction of the Provincial Department of Agriculture at Lethbridge, has been again engaged and his territory extended north to the area between Didsbury and Red Deer.

Meetings in Acadia

The following series of meetings has been arranged in Acadia Federal Constituency, to be addressed by William Irvine, M.P., and Mrs. Price, Provincial President of the U.F.W.A.

Oyen, Thursday, October 5th.
Youngstown, Friday, October 6th.
Morrin, Saturday, October 7th.
Castor, Monday, October 9th.
Coronation, Tuesday, October 10th.
Consort, Wednesday, October 11th.
Altario, Thursday, October 12th.

In each case the meetings will commence at 2 p.m., and it is expected that at most places arrangements will be made to supplement the addresses by musical programs and possibly hold evening sessions.

A further meeting has been arranged for Saturday, October 21st, at Nano; this will be addressed by Mrs. W. Ross, Vice-president of the U.F.W.A., and Henry G. Young, U.F.A. Director for Wetaskiwin.

Larkspur U.F.A. Local, organized in June, has held three meetings so far, with an average attendance of about twenty-four. C. W. Reeves, secretary, writes that "our members are quite scattered in this new bush country, and roads are not the best, so we feel that such good attendance proves a real interest. Several very interesting discussions have taken place, concerning the depressing times we are experiencing, and people seem very anxious to learn more and be able to spread the gospel of the C.C.F."

Macleod U.F.A. Rally Reveals Strength of Farm Movement

Large Audiences Hear Leading Speakers on This Issue

Steadfastness in the movement which they themselves created—pride in its past and confidence in its future—were displayed by the farm people from many parts of Southern Alberta who in large numbers attended the U.F.A. Rally in the Empress Theatre, Macleod, on September 27th, when leaders in the work of the Association and elected representatives in Parliament and Legislature gave addresses on Provincial and national issues; and showed that through association with other organized bodies of citizens in the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the U.F.A. is becoming an increasingly powerful force in the public life of the Dominion. At the evening session the theatre was crowded to the doors and a considerable portion of the audience were compelled to stand throughout the meeting.

H. B. MacLeod, Director for the constituency, presided throughout the day, capably directing the proceedings, which he opened with a very brief reference to the purposes of the rally, before calling upon the first speaker, Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, whose time and energy, Mr. MacLeod stated, had been given without stint in the service of the Association. Other speakers of the day were W. H. Shield, M.L.A.; George E. Coote, M.P.; Hon. R. G. Reid, Treasurer; Andrew Stevenson, Labor M.L.A. for Lethbridge; Mrs. H. B. MacLeod, constituency U.F.W.A. Director, and E. J. Garland, M.P. For the success of the rally much credit is due to the local committee.

Significant Applause

The applause which greeted the denunciation by various speakers of the methods recently employed by certain opponents of the U.F.A., in an attempt to accomplish its overthrow was a pledge by the farm men and women present, that this attempt shall not be allowed to succeed. When Mr. Reid said that the greatest inspiration of all to him had been the declaration of the Vice-president that those who had themselves built and themselves controlled the farm movement would not turn upon their leaders without proof of allegations made against them, the significance of the response was unmistakable. There was applause, too, when he pointed out that the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, which is largely the outgrowth of the U.F.A., is essentially an organization of Canadians, determined to bring about, through the British constitutional method of the ballot, the great changes which they consider necessary in our economic life.

"The time will come," said Mr. Reid, "when we shall look back and realize that the greatest force for good which has ever been known in the Province of Alberta, has been the organization we have worked for—the U.F.A. And if there has been any time when the U.F.A. could be of value, when its services to Canada are imperatively required, that time is now. The opportunity to render services to your Province and country through the U.F.A. is greater today than at any previous time in our history. Go forth and grasp it with both hands."

Replies to Criticism

In the course of his address Mr. Reid replied in detail to attacks upon the Government, showing that critics of the administration had failed to point out, in dealing with public debt and taxation, that "the reason why the people cannot pay their taxes is not the increased taxation, but rather the slump in commodity prices, particularly wheat." The public debt of Alberta had grown, but so had that of other Provinces, with which this Province could very favorably be compared. The gasoline tax, one of the two new taxes imposed by the present Government, had gone into the building and maintenance of gravelled highways. When the Government took over in 1921 there were only 13 miles of gravel, while today the Province is well covered by gravelled highways, all of which must be maintained.

Mr. Reid pointed out that until the present year, even the most uncompromising opponents of the Government—former leaders of the opposition who themselves had had long experience in public affairs—had given it credit for honesty. It was not until the last session that a young man, new to public life, had ventured to question the Government's honesty; and the investigation which had followed on demand of the Minister concerned, failed to disclose a single instance of irregularity on the part of the department or the Minister. Now, certain opponents of the movement had proceeded to challenge the personal character of members of the Government. Mr. Reid's further remarks on this matter are printed elsewhere. He dealt briefly with the charges that the civil service is overmanned, showing that with services vastly increased as compared with 1921, and the administration of the natural resources transferred to the Province, the number of employees is actually fewer today than it was in that year; while controllable expenses are about a million dollars less.

Shield Reviews C.C.F. Convention

In an illuminating and well-delivered speech on the C.C.F. Convention at Regina, W. H. Shield made a notable contribution to the proceedings of the day. He went to the convention, he said, "with the same prejudices and inhibitions" as any farmer might have had in attending such a gathering; and he came away convinced of the practicability and absolute necessity of co-operation on a national scale between the Farmers and Labor and other groups of forward-looking citizens. Dealing with the attempt

Whispering Campaign Denounced

Making it clear at the outset that he was not referring to actions before the courts or pending, Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, speaking at the Macleod U.F.A. Rally on September 27th, declared that the time had come to denounce such tactics as were being employed, in "the whispering campaign which has been going on in the Province, but especially in the city of Edmonton."

"For the last eleven or twelve years," he said, "we have been fought, and for the most part fairly, and I think we have met attacks fairly. Now there are those who, failing in their attacks from the outside—the number I am happy to say is few—are attacking the Government from within, challenging the moral integrity of its members. Bore from within—that is the way to overthrow the Government. This seems to be the aim, the purpose being to shake the confidence of the people in the Government. They have tried to make us appear moral lepers, hoping that you people would turn and rend us, and then they would accomplish their purpose.

"As I have been sitting here, an inspiration has come to me, and that is that our U.F.A. people will not turn on their leaders, but rather that their confidence and faith will be unshaken, at least until something tangible has been shown to make such confidence unwarranted. I wish to say that I am not now thinking of myself, but farther afield. I am thinking now of the head of the Government, a man who has given his service whole-heartedly to the Province, making sacrifices again and again, often to the detriment of his own personal well-being. And now as a part of his reward for this long service to the people he is subjected to this type of suspicion that has been going around the country; a type of suspicion such as he should never have been called upon to face.

"I have made this statement with the greatest reluctance, but I see no sense in remaining longer silent. And so I leave the matter to the sound good sense and fair play of the people, confident that this spirit will prevail. Whatever comes, our course will be forward and upward toward the goal we've set, striving to achieve the objectives this movement has set up."

Earlier in the meeting Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., condemned in strong terms the circulation of "wild rumors and gossip now rampant through the Province," and declared, "Believe nothing until it is proven. Believe in your leaders. Do you want to believe the U.F.A. has failed, morally and otherwise? There are those who would like to believe the worst, but I hope they are not numbered among us."

These statements were received with applause.

of some opponents to brand the C.C.F. with the marks of a foreign origin, Mr. Shield said: "I have never attended a gathering in Canada in which citizens of Canadian and British stock formed so dominant an element. The C.C.F. is determined to find a Canadian remedy for purely Canadian ills." He was impressed by the large numbers of young people who attended. It was a gathering fully representative of our national interests—"a cross section of the great body of our citizenship."

Security for Man on the Land

The C.C.F. did not intend to confiscate the property of any citizen which was rightfully his. It would give not less but greater security to the man on the land. It had been said by opponents that the C.C.F. would wipe out the insurance policies of the people. That was false. But the C.C.F. did propose that insurance should be provided at cost, without the piling up of profits for any special interest.

Finance the Key to Power

Devoting his attention mainly to the financial questions in which he is an authority, Mr. Coote gave a masterly presentation of the case for socialization of the monetary and credit system. He said that the directorates of three of the ten Canadian banks—Montreal, Commerce and Royal—by their control of 70 per cent of our banking business, virtually control our economic life. By withdrawing credit they could create hard times; by releasing it they could create good times. "I don't want to see us nationalize anything more until we have first nationalized our banks," he declared; the social control of credit was required before any co-operative enterprise could be firmly established. "Let me control the finances of a nation," had said one of the world's most powerful financiers, "and I care not who makes its laws."

Mr. Coote said he was sorry for anyone who had responsibility in the Provincial Government today, because, lacking power over finance, they were "trying to give services without money to pay for them." The place in which cuts should be made was not in services to the people, but in payments of charges for the use of money; but this required Federal action. Credit should be based not on gold but on the assets of Canada, totalling in excess of $30,000,000,000. "Elect men to Parliament who believe in nationalization of money, and we will be able to take those fundamental steps towards better times that will bring contentment to ourselves and security to our children," declared the speaker.

Labor Member Speaks

In a very witty address, Mr. Smeaton at the evening meeting showed the unfairness of many criticisms levelled against the Government by Mr. Howson, and cited his own experience of an opposition member who in past sessions had in one breath bewailed increased Government expenditure and in the next demanded an agricultural school for Lethbridge and a land titles office. "That is just how consistent the Government's critics are," he said. The Liberals had accused the C.C.F. of stealing the Liberal platform. "But they'll never miss the platform, for they never used it, anyway," was Mr. Smeaton's comment.

Mrs. H. B. MacLeod

The answer to the question, "Can the farmers and labor co-operate?" said Mrs. H. B. MacLeod, was "Mr. Smeaton's real U.F.A. address." She said the farm women were not in favor of "economy" at the expense of the social services, such as school grants and health services. Closing a brief address which by its clear presentation of the farm woman's point of view won much applause, Mrs. MacLeod emphasized the need for a thorough understanding of the economic causes of war, as the most essential step to the establishment of world peace.

Garland on Breakdown of Capitalism

With great eloquence and power, E. J. Garland, the last speaker of the day, held the attention of the audience throughout a speech of more than an hour's duration during which, with the aid of a statistical analysis of the causes of the breakdown of the capitalist system, he presented a convincing case for fundamental change, and described the plans of the C.C.F. to bring it about. He showed that the displacement of man power by machinery had effected a revolution in almost every field of production, and that under capitalism, there could be no hope for those displaced. The only answer of capitalism to the problems caused by under consumption due to lack of purchasing power, was to cut down production. In 1926 the Egyptian Government had limited the production of cotton; the next year the militia had attempted to enforce the reduction of cotton acreage; while the first act of the new administration in the United States was to plow in eleven million acres. Brazil last year had destroyed a million sacks of coffee. Still the coffee growers remained impoverished; and six million more were to be destroyed this year.

Referring to Mr. Bennett's recent demand that the Canadian people prepare to make even greater sacrifices than they have done in the past, Mr. Garland asked for what purpose, in this land of abundance, such sacrifices should be required. He declared that the Prime Minister's speech reminded him of the old saying, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

Mr. Garland described the despair which is seizing the young people of Canada who find no place in the scheme of things as they reach the school and university leaving age. "This is the greatest tragedy of all," he said—the desperate plight of our youth, and in this hour we call upon Canadians everywhere to join us in this fight for social justice. I am not without hope, for from one end of Canada to the other, men are flocking to our cause—to the banner of the C.C.F.—and the tide is turning."

PROTECTION FOR FARMER DEBTORS

A Simple Outline of the Main Features of Legislation Now in Force in Alberta —Farmer is Protected Automatically

In order that our readers may have full knowledge of the protection afforded them by the new Debt Adjustment Act, passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature, the information which was given in our May issue is repeated at this time, when crops are being marketed. A summary of the Crop Payment Act of 1933 is also included.

The new Debt Adjustment Act gives protection to farmer debtors in three different ways. Two of these are the same as those provided by the old act—voluntary settlements, and the granting of certificates.

Permits to Creditors

The part of the Act that is new relates to the granting of permits to creditors. This provision, unlike the old Act, gives automatic protection to the farmer debtor; he has his protection without taking any action whatever. It is made necessary for the creditor to get permission from the Board to take legal action, not for the farmer to take steps to protect himself against legal action.

Under the new Act, a creditor must get a permit from the Debt Adjustment Board before taking legal action against a farmer—

for sale or foreclosure under mortgage;
for cancellation of an agreement of sale;
for recovery of possession of land, etc.;
under judgment of mechanic's lien;
under lien or agreement;
or for any legal action whatever, except as mentioned in the next paragraph.

Exceptions

Such a permit is not necessary in taking action for rates or taxes, hospital debts, or irrigation rates; and such a permit is not necessary in the case of agreements made by farmers after July 1st, 1932.

Procedure in Granting Permits

Upon receiving application from a creditor for a permit to take legal action against a farmer debtor, the Debt Adjustment Board immediately notifies the farmer, asking him to fill in a questionnaire giving a complete summary of his financial affairs, and also asking him to make any representations he wishes in regard to the creditor's application for the permit. On the basis of this information supplied by the farmer, the Board makes its decision. It is very important, in order that the farmer may obtain the full measure of protection which the act provides, that he shall supply the Board with this information as promptly as possible.

Crop Payment Act

This act provides that a farmer cannot be forced, under any crop share agreement or mortgage, to deliver more than one-third of his crop for the year 1933. It provides further that threshing expenses for that one-third may be deducted, and also that one year's taxes on the land on which the crop is grown may be deducted from the one-third share. In making this deduction, however, the tax receipt must be produced.

The Crop Payment Act came into force on April 11th, 1933, and prevails over any provision to the contrary in the former Crop Payments Act, or any agreement for sale or mortgage of farm lands, or any crop lease given in connection with a mortgage or agreement of sale of land.

E. J. Garland, M.P., and J. M. Wheatley, Director, will speak at a series of meetings, all in the evening unless otherwise arranged by the Locals concerned, as follows:

Swalwell, October 23rd; Carbon, October 24th; Wayne, October 25th; Munnar, October 28th, Beiseker, October 30th; Ardenode, October 31st; Standard, November 1st; Rockyford, November 2nd, and Rosebud, November 3rd.

Mr. Howson Is Questioned

Statements by Party Leader Are Scrutinized

By J. H. LOVE, M.L.A.

I dropped in on a friend of mine the other day and found him diligently analysing Mr. Howson's platform and some of his recent speeches.

He said: "This Liberal leader of ours is sure leaving himself 'wide open' when it comes to dealing with Provincial politics. I used to think of him as 'Wild Bill' but now I'm going to call him 'Promising Bill.'

"The Tory promises in the 1930 Federal campaign are mild compared to the 'line' Bill is handing the people these days.

"Say," my friend added, "just how bad is the financial record of this present Government of ours? If you don't mind I want to ask you some questions."

Well folks, here are the questions with their answers.

What about this so-called unbearable, colossal, crushing public debt of ours? Is it wasteful extravagance or is it justified expenditure?

Here is our total debt as certified by the Provincial Auditor.

	Dec. 31, 1921	Dec. 31, 1932
Net Funded Debt	$57,464,000	$133,456,000
Net Unfunded Debt	5,495,000	10,783,000
Indirect Debt	30,408,000	11,344,000
Total	$93,367,000	$155,583,000

Net increase for the period $62,216,000, or 66.6 per cent. One-third of Alberta's increased debt has been for highways. Ask our various delegations, that are demanding further highway construction, if our debt is too large. Mr. Howson's debt policy is inconsistent and directly opposed to modern progress, that is rapidly approaching the time when it will be necessary to build concrete or paved highways. Progress demands a policy that will mean still greater public debt but much lower maintenance costs. When one analyses the details of our public debt and finds that the interest charges, to a great extent, are paid, not by the average tax-payer, but by those who use our highways, telephones, etc., Mr. Howson's charges become absurd and ridiculous.

How does our Province compare with other Provinces in Canada with respect to this debt question?

Although it is difficult to obtain accurate debt figures for all Provinces in Canada, W. Sanford Evans, the well-known statistician, prepared a pamphlet recently on the "Cost of Government in Canada," in which he showed that the gross Provincial debts of all Provinces increased from $400,750,000 in 1929 to $1,276,629,000 in 1931. This represents an increase of 211.5 per cent as compared to Alberta's increase of only 66.6 per cent from 1921 to 1932. The automobile alone has meant an investment (public debt) of some $275,000,000 in highways by various Provincial Governments in recent years. Instead of presenting the facts to the people in their true light, Mr. Howson would have the public believe that Alberta's debt is a disgrace to a democratic country. What must it be in other Provinces? A leader who tries to fool the people is, in the long run, never taken seriously.

Is the interest we pay on our debt in Alberta out of line with that paid in other Provinces?

In recent months Alberta Provincial bonds have been selling at as favorable a rate as any Provincial bonds in Canada. Interest charges are fixed, not by Provincial Governments, but by the financial system under which we do business today. Federal, and not Provincial action, is urgently needed to change the present system of financing capital requirements of Governments.

Much has been said by Mr. Howson regarding the need of reorganizing the departments of government so as to eliminate the "tremendous waste, duplication and unnecessary expenditures" that exist today. How much has the present Government increased these expenditures for public services since 1921?

This is another case of deliberately misleading the people. Mr. Howson knows, if he will look up the public accounts, that on public services, exclusive of debt charges, the Government spent in 1921 $8,663,000. If Mr. Howson will now turn to page four of this year's estimates, he will see that this year the Government is spending only $7,984,000 on public services. In this $7,984,000 there is included $449,000 for the new Lands and Mines' Department; $200,000 for old age pensions, $135,000 for superannuation and many other thousands of dollars for services that did not exist in 1921. With miles of Provincial highways to maintain that were not constructed in 1921; with a vastly increased school population to provide for; with greatly increased public health services to maintain, the taxpayers of Alberta might well ask, "How can all these services be maintained at such a tremendous reduction in costs as compared to 1921?" Obviously it is only through the practice of the most rigid economy in all departments of government. Mr. Howson's claim of "tremendous waste, duplication and unnecessary expenditures" is entirely without foundation.

What about all the government employees who are wasting the taxpayers' money because the various departments are overstaffed with unnecessary civil servants?

In view of the answer to the last question, why waste time on one like this? The facts speak for themselves. With new and additional services there were 2,322 permanent employees in the service of the Government in August, 1933, as compared to 2,561 in August, 1921. This is just another proof of the Government's record of efficiency and economy in the administration of public services.

Mr. Howson talks about the "forgotten taxpayer." He says, "the Government has no sense of its responsibility to the taxpayers"; That "taxslavery faces the people under the present Government." Just how true are these statements?

Mr. Howson forgets that a law office can make more money by increasing its volume of business than it can by increasing the rates of legal costs to its regular clients. So with Governments. More revenue collected doesn't necessarily mean increased taxation, as claimed by Mr. Howson. The only two general taxes paid by Alberta taxpayers that were not paid in 1921 are the gasoline tax and the income tax. No Province in Canada has a lower gas tax than Alberta, while our income tax is the lowest of the four Western Provinces that have income taxation. Report No. 99, issued by the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada, shows that Alberta had the lowest per capita increase in Provincial expenditures of any Province in Canada for the period from 1922 to 1930.

Another point on this tax question. Governmental policies affect the taxes we pay through our local governments (municipalities and school districts). Are the people in Alberta, under the present Government, taxed more heavily than the people in other parts of Canada?

The people in Alberta are the lowest taxed people in Canada, west of the Maritimes. The low Provincial tax in Quebec of $13.59 per capita is offset by municipal and school district taxes of $75.67 per capita, which make a total of $91.26 per capita for Quebec in 1931 as compared to $50.18 per capita for Alberta. Here is how Alberta compared with Saskatchewan in 1931.

Saskatchewan	Total Revenue	Per Capita
Provincial	$15,032,000	$16.31
Municipal	21,281,000	23.09
School Districts	13,959,000	15.14
Total	$50,272,000	$54.54
Alberta		
Provincial	$15,711,000	$21.47
Municipal	11,734,000	16.04
School Districts	9,270,000	12.67
Total	$36,715,000	$50.18

What about these huge travelling expenses of our Ministers running back and forth attending all these conferences and meetings? Are these expenses out of line with what they should be?

This is another case of the vaporings of an imaginative mind. In 1932 travelling expenses for cabinet ministers amounted to $5,371.80. The speed of a race horse can only be appreciated when it is tested with other horses. The administrative efficiency and economy of a Government can also only be appreciated by making comparisons with other Governments. In 1920 the travelling expenses of Liberal ministers was $15,070.81, and this wasn't an election year either. In 1920 the Liberal Minister of Education spent $3,305.36 in travelling

(Continued on page 20)

Some Observations on Present-Day Europe

Things Seen and Heard During a Recent Visit to Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Belgium and France—New Farm Conditions in Scandinavia Compare With Those of Western Canada—Hitler's Germany.

By DONALD CAMERON, B.S.A.,
Agricultural Secretary,
Department of Extension,
University of Alberta

Through the combined generosity of the American Association of Adult Education in granting me one of their Carnegie Scholarships for study in Europe, and the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta who granted me leave of absence to make the study, I am indebted for the opportunity of spending three months in Europe this summer studying and observing European conditions.

In the light of the interesting developments which have taken place in Europe this year, some of these observations may prove of interest to readers of *The U.F.A.*

Arriving in London on the 2nd of June, I was just in time to see the opening moves in the international tournament of oratory which became known as the World Economic Conference. The Conference was held in the London Geological Museum, and this was fitting in more ways than one. It was fitting in the first place that a record of the first international gathering of its kind in history should be preserved in a museum, and secondly, the only fit resting-place for many of the ideas of world economics expressed there was in a museum along with other relics of the Stone Age.

Ramsay MacDonald was in his element. He is never more happy than when he is extolling the virtues of mankind, although of late he has done little to preserve those virtues from economic destruction.

In England and Scotland

In visiting England and Scotland today, one gets the impression that the country is floundering around in the economic morass much as a riderless horse flounders in a bog. There is no clear-cut policy of economic reconstruction; no bold steps are being taken to solve unemployment; and yet, there is much less misery and privation there than on many of our Western farms.

The people have the dole; they go to the movies; they go on picnics and excursions and enjoy themselves in a way that was never dreamed of by people in similar circumstances twenty years ago.

Conditions in England are showing marked signs of improvement over those prevailing a year ago. The senseless cry for economy and yet more economy, with its vicious destruction of purchasing power, has given way to a more rational policy of wise spending. Municipal bodies and private corporations have started on a program of building and construction work which presents a scene of activity very much in contrast with the demoralizing stagnation which we see on this side of the Atlantic.

The people are much more cheerful than we are, largely I think because they are not oppressed with the same sense of fear. Whatever one may think about the dole and its attendant evils, there is little question that it is the thing that has saved England from revolution during the last few years.

Agriculturally speaking, England is not in a happy situation at the present time. Steps have been taken by the Government to bonus the agricultural industry, and this has no doubt helped the farmer for the time being, but the fact remains that English farmers are trying to produce crops on very high-priced and highly-taxed land with methods that are far from economical, with the result that the net return is very small.

Not Selling at a Loss

Prices for agricultural products in the Old Country, judged by our standards, are very good indeed, but in the light of production costs over there, the British farmers have a very small margin of profit. At the same time, the average Old Country farmer has not been producing and selling his crops at a loss, as has been the case with the Western Canadian farmer.

There are certain evidences that agriculture in England is about to undergo a reorganization similar to that which took place in Denmark fifty years ago. Major Elliot, the present British Minister of Agriculture, is taking the lead in trying to reorganize the agricultural industry along more modern and scientific lines, and there are indications that he is getting some support from the more progressive farmers. The majority of Old Country farmers, however, will be slow to give up their traditional methods of doing things, so it may be some time yet before great changes take place.

During my stay in Britain, I went from the south of England to the Western Highlands of Scotland, and everywhere found the same comment, that conditions were showing a marked improvement over last year. Business was better in many lines; more people were travelling; in fact the trains and buses were crowded all the time, and there was a much greater amount of money being spent.

While it was quite evident that things were improving in Britain, and when seen in comparison with conditions in our own country, things looked good, I would not like to leave the impression that everything is rosy in England by any means, because this would be far from correct. As long as the great industries, such as coal, iron and steel, cotton manufacturing, and shipbuilding, are in their present lethargic condition, times will not be good and unemployment will not decrease very rapidly. It is in the handling of the problems arising out of these industries that there must be some bold pioneering done, and it is in this field that very little of a really constructive nature is being accomplished by the nation's leaders; hence the feeling on the part of many people that the Government of the day is failing to initiate policies which will lead to a rapid recovery.

In Scandinavia

From England I went to Denmark, going by way of France, Belgium and Germany, but as I did not stop for any length of time in these countries on my outward journey I will leave a description of conditions there until I come to deal with my return from Scandinavia.

Arriving in Copenhagen on the 16th of June, a party of five Canadian educationalists and myself spent nearly two months touring the countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, visiting schools, colleges, factories, farms and co-operatives. We motored over 2,000 miles in Denmark, slightly more in Sweden, and somewhat less in Norway. During this period we had an excellent opportunity, through our contact with all classes of people, from cabinet ministers to farm laborers and industrial workers, to study and observe conditions in the countries which we visited and, I think, to get a fairly accurate impression of present conditions in those countries.

The first thing that would strike one going into these countries today would be the tremendous amount of construction work that is going on: new and modern buildings, both public and private, new roads everywhere, land reclamation projects, electric power stations, and so on. In fact I haven't seen as much activity of this kind since the boom days in this country. Yet there is no boom over there; there is just a normal construction program.

One of the outstanding features of the Scandinavian countries today is their "normalcy." Of course they are suffering from the depression, but the wave of hysteria which swept this country in 1929 left them cold, and they have been carrying on on a fairly normal course ever since.

Denmark, as you know, is mainly an agricultural country. It has a population of 3 1/2 million people, and less than 70,000 are unemployed at the present time. They boast of the fact that they have very few rich people and fewer poor. The general standard of living is high, and you can search their big cities from one end to the other and you will not find any areas as poor as the poor quarters of our own cities of Calgary and Edmonton. This is not hearsay, I can assure you. Some of us in the Canadian party were very much interested in the social conditions in these countries, and we made it our business to go through the poorer districts in nearly every city we visited.

Higher Standard Than Alberta Farmers

Out on the farms of rural Denmark, the average Danish smallholder on his 10 to 15 acre-farm enjoys a standard of living far superior to that enjoyed by the average Alberta farmer. Every Danish farmstead is a home—a place of beauty, with its whitewashed cottage and flowers and shrubs. Not only is it a place of attractive appearance outside, but inside it is roomy and bright; the walls are adorned with pictures that would put many a city home to shame. And the libraries! One of the outstanding impressions I have of Denmark is the

(Continued on page 24)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

The international wheat agreement and its probable effect on Canada has been the subject of much newspaper discussion ever since it was signed. In order to give readers some information on the subject a speech delivered by Hon. M. A. MacPherson, Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan, is printed in this issue. He was Western Canada's representative at the conference.

Whatever the merits or demerits of the agreement, it is obvious that it has given the international market a measure of stability at a time when chaotic marketing was again threatened. The United States, it is authoritatively asserted, had made up its mind to dump a considerable portion of its surplus on world markets aided by bonuses and regardless of consequences. What this would have done to the international wheat trade can well be imagined.

There appears to be no provision for actual cutting down of wheat acreage in the agreement but rather an agreement for a curtailment of exports on the part of the larger exporting nations and the conducting of that business on an apportioned basis.

* * *

THE NAILING OF A LIE

The false accusation that the Canadian Wheat Pools were responsible for increased wheat acreage and wheat production in Europe, so assiduously circulated by the grain trade propagandists in Canada and elsewhere during the past three years, was effectively discredited by Hon. M. A. MacPherson, Provincial Treasurer for Saskatchewan. Hon. Mr. MacPherson was Western Canada's representative at the International Wheat Conference. He says: "While she (Europe) has been blessed with four or five excellent crops, statistics show that European wheat-growing countries in some instances have actually *reduced acreage and that in practically no cases have the increases been in keeping with the increase in population.* All the European wheat importing nations in the years before the war had an average of 50,000,000 acres and, notwithstanding the increase in population, this is only now 52,000,000 acres." Surely this definite and positive statement from an unbiased and competent man should effectively squelch further erroneous accusations of this nature.

* * *

REPLY TO MAJOR STRANGE

In another section of this issue appears a letter from H. G. L. Strange, replying to the criticism in *The U.F.A.* September 1st issue. Major Strange would make it appear that he has been abused and deeply wronged for justifiable criticisms of the Wheat Pool. He utterly fails to present the situation as it actually occurred. C. W. Peterson was on the Regina program for an address on the subject "Is Controlled Production Necessary?" Major Strange was on the program to "lead the discussion" following Mr. Peterson's address. Instead of endeavoring to lead any discussion, Major Strange got up and read for forty minutes what evidently was an elaborately prepared document. Mr. Peterson had not mentioned the Wheat Pools, but Major Strange took advantage of his time on the platform to inject in a rather venomous way his criticisms of the pooling organizations.

No one, and least of all the Pools, would seek to deny Major Strange full opportunity to criticize the Wheat Pools, but we contend that the Regina Conference was not the proper place. He maintains his arguments were the truth and that the truth should not be resented. Well, he was told some truths in return but apparently they were not very palatable to him!

Major Strange says the failure of the United States Farm Board and of the experiment of pooling in Canada has been disastrous in that the producers and taxpayers in the United States and Canada are bearing the losses and that as a taxpayer he rather resents having to assist in guaranteeing the debts of the Wheat Pools to the banks and to the Government. The United States Government certainly footed the bill for securing higher prices for wheat for United States producers over a lengthy period, the same being in excess of $150,000,000. In Canada the Wheat Pools overpaid their membership and the Governments guaranteed the debt incurred by the overpayment. However, each Pool is striving with all its might to effect repayment and with considerable success even in the face of all kinds of opposition and attacks from people who do not want to see this money repaid but would prefer to see the Pools exterminated.

The so-called failures of the Pools and the Farm Board have been not nearly so disastrous as the complete breakdown in the speculative system of marketing during the past two years at least. Even in spite of "crutches" supplied by the Canadian Government, demoralization was more common than otherwise and the wheat farmers of Canada paid dearly for that situation.

The Wheat Pools have had plenty of criticism ever since they were started. To those who opposed the movement openly and fairly, the Alberta Wheat Pool endeavored to reply in the same manner. But Major Strange has been posing as an agricultural expert whose duty was to teach the farmers of the West how to farm, and not as a propagandist. While we privately have held the view that the majority of western farmers were, on the whole, fairly efficient in their occupation and possibly in a practical way as competent farmers as Major Strange, we have never sought to criticize him from that standpoint. However, when he comes out as an out-and-out propagandist for the grain trade, and his letter in this issue proves the point, we certainly have a right to express our opinions too. Furthermore, Major Strange has intimated on occasions that he is the representative of the president of his company. His employer must, at least to some extent, be held accountable for actions and statements of the employee.

"False and ridiculous" is Major Strange's accusation on the charge that the seed and crop improvement work which he conducts is only slick propaganda. In proof we present the following written by Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, in the foreword of one of Major Strange's own pamphlets: "It (the plan) brings the producer and the organization handling its product into direct touch with each other in a way which is likely to *promote harmony and goodwill since the objective sought is designed to help both.*" This quotation in our opinion is abundant proof of the statement we made, that the Federal Government Experimental Farms and employees are being used for grain trade propaganda. And there is further evidence available to substantiate this statement.

Alberta Wheat Pool has certainly not the slightest objection to Major Strange's campaign for better seed, in fact this organization, along with the other two Pools, took the one action which above all others assures the man who raises the high quality grain the chance of obtaining better prices, that is, the prevention of mixing in the terminals; but we do object to Government employees being used as field service men "promoting harmony and goodwill" for any grain company under the guise of a better seed campaign. As taxpayers, surely we should be accorded the modest privilege of offering this criticism.

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Another Chapter

One chapter may be ended but

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"There is no defeat except to no

KEEP FEED COSTS DOWN

WANDY HARRIS

HAMMER MILL

CATTLE, SHEEP and SWINE

Shows and Sales

Interests of the United Farm Women

Farm Women and the C.C.F.

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U.F.W.A. Local Activities

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discussed the reading course and the bulletin on health appointed Mrs. Clare L. Hastie as Junior supervisor.

Calgary — Began their fall activities with a meeting at the home of Mrs. McKinnon, when preparations for Penny Day (Kirmlie, etc.) were discussed and reports were given on the yearly objects of the Home Economics and the Girls' Residential Club.

Gleichen — Are holding good meetings every two weeks, decided to send $5 each year to the Girls' Residential Club, and are also making them a quilt; are reorganizing the Junior Local; heard a good paper on health prepared by Miss Davidson, Public Health nurse, and an amusing one on the angle of ice cream by Mrs. Hamilton.

Arrowwood — Held a shower for the Girls' Residential Club and took up a collection in aid of the same institution; heard two fine papers and reports by Mrs. Williams on health, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Weight on education, Mrs. McBride on peace and Mrs. Hamper on the reading course; also enjoyed a piano solo by Vera Hesketh and a reading by Marjorie Leonard.

Mrs. Joyce, president of the C. F. W. A. writes in back Home Hills L. F. W. A. asking for an beautiful quilt she saw in her from the women of that local. This quilt was one of those exhibited at Stony Plain conference and is a delight to the present owner.

"There are times when I wish I were a man," she said wistfully.

"Why?" inquired her husband.

"When I pass a milliner's and think how happy I could make my wife by giving her a new hat."

Loud Speaker

A certain "high pressure" salesman had a very loud voice. One morning when he was shouting in his office the manager asked his secretary, "What's all this noise about?"

"Mr. Black is calling to New York, sir," was the reply.

"Then why on earth doesn't he use the telephone?" asked the manager.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT COPPELIA

Stuffed Tomatoes — Cut a slice from the stem end of each tomato, scoop out the pulp with a spoon; stuff with a mixture made of cup macaroni cooked meat, one cups stale bread crumbs, small onion chopped, two teaspoons dressing, salt, cayenne, ham or bacon is quite delicious and tomato pulp a minutes. Add melted butter or dripping, season, be careful to quite a bake 15 or 20 minutes. If fresh tomatoes are not available, use canned tomatoes and bake as a loaf.

Cold Slaw — Heat 1 cup, add gradually 1 tablespoon salad oil, beating constantly, then add 2 teaspoons each of salt and mustard, a few grains of pepper, tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice and cup sweet cream. Cook in a double boiler until it thickens, remove from the stove and stir in three cups of finely shredded cabbage; chill, then lightly decorate with sliced hard-boiled eggs.

No. 3419.—For the schoolgirl. Designed for sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 7/8 yards of 32-inch material; for the dress 1 7/8 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse.

No. 2768.—Smart but simple to make. Designed for sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1 5/8 yards of 36-inch material with 5/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

Tulips should be planted in October about five or six inches deep and six inches apart. In order to ensure planting of an even depth and hence uniform flowering, a good plan is to remove the earth from a part of the bed, setting in the bulbs and then covering.

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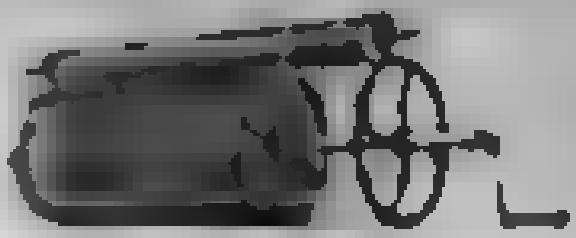

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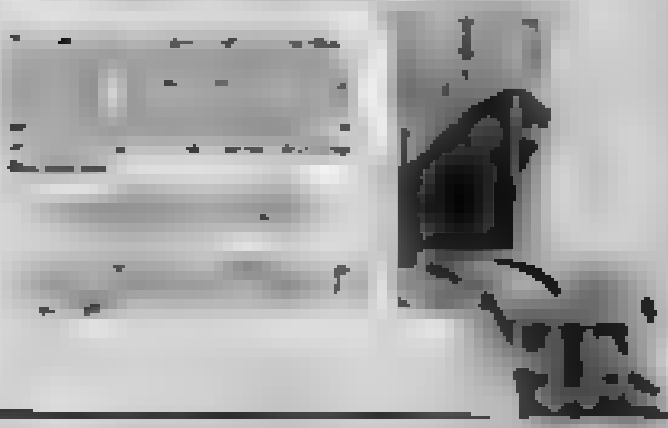

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Have You a White Elephant?

PATENTS

U.F.A. Convention Resolutions on Parliament

A Report Presented on Behalf of U.F.A. Group at Ottawa,

able or anything to supply their goods so the Canadian consumer at world prices.

The Finance Minister's reply was that the above resolution would receive every consideration. No action, however, has been taken by the Government.

National Wheat Board. Requesting the Dominion Government to establish a National Wheat Board to control the entire production and marketing of the Canadian wheat crop, such board to commence functioning in the early spring of 1936 and to guarantee the farmers at least cost of production, using the farmers' own show as a reasonable factor in such cost of production.

The Government definitely refused to comply with this request.

World Peace and Disarmament. Recommending that in the interests of world peace the private manufacture of arms, and the private control of traffic in arms be suppressed.

Another resolution asks, as a first step towards more complete disarmament, a reduction of world armaments by approximately one-third or any alternative measures of equal or greater effectiveness, and announced support for:

(a) The several prohibitions of weapons forbidden to four countries under the Peace Treaties: big warships and submarines, tanks and heavy guns, military aircraft and preparation for chemical war;

(b) Comprehensive limitation and reduction of other armaments and expenditure thereon; and

(c) The abolition of the private manufacture of arms.

These two resolutions were submitted to the Minister of National Defence, and though he was non-committal, he said the resolutions would receive careful study.

There is no private manufacture in Canada of arms or ammunition designed for military purposes.

Writing Down of Debts. "Whereas the great need today is more purchasing power in the hands of consumers.

"Therefore be it resolved that we recommend that a conference be called between the Federal and Provincial Governments to establish a policy of writing down debts owing by individuals in the same proportion as the fall in the price of commodities, in other words, that debts be paid on the basis of commodity power had at the date when they were contracted."

A resolution covering the substance of the above was submitted to the House of Commons by us and passed on to the House of Commons committee. The Committee has gone into the whole subject of interest and debt in Canada.

The Government does not plan to call a conference as suggested.

CALGARY FALL SHOW

The Calgary Fall Stock Show will be held on November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, judging will take place on the 1st and the auction sales of cattle, sheep and swine on the 2nd and 3rd. Entries for the show close on October 21st.

A passenger on the limited, looking under his berth in the morning, found one black shoe and one tan. He called the porter's attention to the error.

The porter scratched his head in bewilderment.

"Well, of dat doesn't beat all," he said. "Dat's de second time de marvels dat mistakes happened."

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A. E. Phipps, General Manager.

230 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

SOME OBSERVATIONS

(Continued from page 4)

libraries in the farmers' and workers' homes. Well filled shelves of books on literature, history, sociology, economics and science were to be found in practically every home. That these books were not there for effect alone could soon be ascertained from a few minutes conversation with the owner.

The Swedish farmer like his Canadian confrere has suffered from the decline in agricultural prices which reached the low point last winter. The farmer's position was made more difficult because wage levels had not been greatly reduced since 1929. To ease the situation, the government declared a one-year partial moratorium on farm debts in certain areas, and this has given him a breathing spell.

In the interval since last February, bacon prices have almost trebled, and with the reduced bacon production this year these prices will in all probability show a higher increase and thus help to relieve the farm debt situation. Owing to the fact that wages have not been reduced in other industries and professions to anything like the [illegible] here [illegible]

co-operatives are tremendous institutions. These co-ops employing thousands of men in every part of Sweden have not reduced wages since 1929 and in many cases they have increased them. Since 1929 private business interests have endeavored to get the Government to instigate a 20 per cent reduction in wages all round, and this the Government has refused to do, with the result that although private business has reduced wages to some extent, the reduction has not been severe. Teachers' salaries and grants to educational institutions have not been reduced since 1929.

One of the officials of the "Kooperativa" (Co-operative) in speaking about conditions and wage levels in Sweden, said: "Our employees spend most of their money with us, and if we reduced their wages they would simply reduce our business by that amount because they would have that much less money to spend."

In Norway

Crossing from Sweden into Norway, we found slightly less building and constructing activity and a higher percentage of unemployment. The reasons for this are quite obvious. To begin with, Norway is a poorer country than either of the other two, and a country in which a large part of the population follows the sea as a means of making a living. Shipping interests all over the world have been very badly hit by the depression, and Norwegian sailors and fishermen have felt the depression quite keenly. Outside of a few comparatively good farming districts such as the Asker Valley, the Trondheim and Stavanger districts, farming has been a difficult business because of the rough nature of the country. Even in the poorer districts, however, great progress is being made through co-operative effort.

One of the striking things about Norway is the progressive way in which they are tackling their problems of supplying modern services to the people.

On our return from Norway we spent a further three weeks studying the educational systems of Sweden and Denmark, at the International People's College, Elsinore, and I would like to let those who are fond of making the statement that we have the best educational system in the world here know that those Scandinavian countries have gone much [illegible]

[illegible] their politics [illegible] need be. For [illegible] one day I saw [illegible] troops marching in Berlin and hardly a day passes without parades of storm troopers in some part of the country.

The military spirit is abroad in Germany again, and is being encouraged by the Nazi administration. Germans openly boast that they have one million men under arms instead of the hundred thousand provided by the Treaty of Versailles. They claim, and with some justice too, that no other nation has lived up to the provisions of the Treaty, and ask why should they?

Historical Background of German Fascism

To understand the causes that made it possible for Hitler to come to power it is necessary to go back a little to the time immediately after the war. It is true that the German armies were defeated on the battlefields of France and Belgium, but the actual horrors of war were not brought home to the German people apart from the fighting force. It is also true that huge reparation payments were exacted from Germany, but foreign bankers loaned her sufficient money to meet these reparations and more, and as long as foreign money poured into German factories business hummed, the people were working, and Berlin was one of the gayest capitals of Europe. It resembled anything but the capital of a defeated nation.

In 1929-30 when loans to Germany were materially reduced or withdrawn altogether, the country was thrown on its own resources and the full enormity of the reparations payments and the full effects of defeat began to dawn on the German people. Since that time conditions have become steadily worse. Factories have been closed, unemployment has increased, and last winter there were over 6 million unemployed, most of them young people. The German people came to feel that through the Treaty of Versailles they were reduced to the status of a second-rate power, a humiliation for a once proud and haughty nation.

Into this picture comes the man who more than any other in recent times has touched the emotions of the German people, Adolf Hitler. For years Hitler has been agitating and debunking the Treaty of Versailles, but as long as the people had work and were contented he failed to get [illegible]; in fact he was jailed for his activities at one time.

Youth Infected by Fiery Eloquence

As unemployment increased, Hitler got larger and larger crowds to listen to his speeches. More and more people became infected with his fiery eloquence. He [illegible] appeal to the youth of Germany. He stirred their imaginations and held them spellbound with his glowing accounts of the [illegible] of [illegible] down through the pages of history. He told them that the German armies were victorious on every front during the Great War. They were not defeated on the field of battle; they were disgraced [illegible]. He was stabbed in the back, he said. By whom? The bankers! Who were the bankers? The Jews! It was the Jews, the war-profiteers who had stabbed Germany in the back during her hour of need and then completed their shameful work by selling the German people into slavery and degradation through the Treaty of Versailles.

This was the argument of Hitler, put forth with all the [illegible] of which he is capable. He called on the German people to reassert themselves as a nation, he inspired the youth of Germany to work for a new and purified state free from the domination of the Jewish bankers. He was able to stir the emotions of young Germans as no other leader has done for generations, and as a result he and his followers are firmly in control today. No opposition of any description is tolerated. Spies are everywhere, and people are afraid to voice any criticism of the administration for fear that they will be seized and bundled off to a concentration camp.

Tense Atmosphere Prevails

In speaking to German citizens it is very difficult to get at the real feelings of the individual. If you ask a question as to what is his opinion of Hitler's Reich, he will either tell you he would rather not discuss it, or he will praise Hitler and his policies in a manner that is sure to be suitable to whoever may be interested enough to listen. There is a marked feeling of tenseness in the air as if they did not know what is going to

happen next. Yet with all this, there are many people in Germany today who have little sympathy with Hitlerism, who at the same time are in sympathy with the policy of Germany renouncing herself as a nation. The military spirit is everywhere in evidence. Troops are constantly on the move. Nazis are being drilled and paraded on every occasion and they make quite a fine showing in their new uniforms.

When Hitler recently visited Potsdam armed guards on duty day and night at the tomb of the unknown soldier. In recent months he has made a ceremony out of the changing of the guard. Every day at noon a battalion of troops marches down Unter den Linden with bands playing and colors flying. As they approach the tomb they stand to the goose-step and come to a halt. Officer in front of the tomb where they give the salute. The relief guards goose-step to their positions, the guard gives the Hitler salute and the soldiers march away again. Thousands of people watch this ceremony every day and it is not without doubt that considerable officiousness are supposed to give the Hitler salute on this occasion.

Foreign officials with whom I talked in Berlin stated that the situation has never been so critical as in the last few months and one of them said "I feel as if we are all sitting on top of a powder magazine that may blow up at any minute."

Depressed Economic Conditions

Business conditions in Germany are in a very bad state as with those of neighboring countries. All the one stores and industrial plants are closed. The number of people begging on the streets is not so bad as in Canada, but much worse than in other countries and a large number of people are poorly and shabbily dressed.

New exchange regulations are enforced with regard to taking money out of the country. All foreigners must declare how much money they take in to the country, which they and also declare it when going out, and if you have more going out than you had coming in you would be quite a trouble before you could get it out. The reason of this is that some of the Jews and others but mainly Jews, were taking their money out of the country.

In spite of the treatment the Jews have received in Germany there are many of them still here. There are many poor people who had no means of getting out of the country. Those who could get out were doing so in increased numbers, but there are still 50,000 Jews in Germany to be provided for in the period of six months.

With regard to Hitler's activities contributed in Germany I can only say that I did not see any myself, although I met many refugees in every way but each unanimously stated that Hitler's and Goebbels' men suffered at the hands of the Nazis. Young Nazi underlings were often rude and overbearing in some of their activities, but German officials on the whole were quite courteous and efficient.

The tourist trade to Germany this year has shown a remarkable decrease because many people were afraid to go there. Some travel bureaus and travel associations warned their people to stay away from Germany and this has combined with other factors to make business poor and to aggravate the unemployment situation.

Efforts of Government Establishing

Hitler promised to end unemployment by initiating a large program of public

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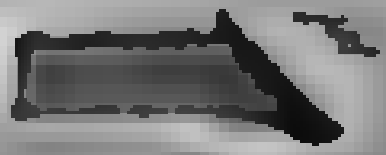

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4) plans formal conve-

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To Improve Quality of Alberta Hogs

Plans for an aggressive campaign for the improvement in the quality of hogs marketed in the Province, to the end that Alberta may benefit to the greatest possible extent from enlargement of the overseas market for Canadian bacon, are announced by Hon. George Hoadley, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, who states that the Provincial Department will have the full co-operation of Federal field men, railways, packing companies and stockyards in carrying out the campaign.

Alberta already occupies a unique position in hog marketing, states Mr. Hoadley, who points out that last year the Province's total hog marketings comprised 31 per cent of Canada's total, and that Alberta was second only to Ontario in hog production, among the Provinces of the Dominion. It was a fact, however, that the percentage of "Select" hogs marketed in Alberta was only eight per cent of the total marketings, and while this shows a considerable improvement over recent years, a much greater improvement must still be made in the quality of the hogs marketed before the Province can benefit fully from the greater possibilities now opening up in the British market. Under the new quota, Canada is committed to supply 280 million pounds of bacon in the next five years.

The first feature of the new policy for the improvement of quality will be a boar bonusing policy operated jointly with the Federal Department of Agriculture, under which small bonuses will be paid to purchasers of approved boars. The second feature will be an arrangement for the exchange of rough, old sows for gilts of good quality. This will be so arranged that the exchange may be effected by the farmer at his local shipping point, through the co-operation of drovers and buyers, the railways, co-operative shipping concerns, etc. The exchange may also be made at marketing centres such as the stockyards at Edmonton and Calgary, this being made possible by the co-operation of the managements of the stockyards as well as the railways.

For the promotion of the new program, the Provincial Department is planning a series of meetings at various points in the Province. The keynote of the entire program will be the improvement of quality rather than the increase of production, the latter being left to the natural growth in numbers which would undoubtedly follow better marketing conditions as a result of quality improvement.

"WOOL WEEK"

A "Wool Week" has been arranged by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Calgary Branch, to be held in the Hudson's Bay store, Calgary, October 16th to the 21st, inclusive. Cash prizes will be given for sweaters or suits, afghans, children's wear, wool rugs, wool weaving, decorative articles of wool, articles knitted from Alberta wool, samples of washed and carded Alberta wool, and samples of spun wool grown in Alberta. Articles must be sent in not later than October 14th.

From September, 1930, to September, 1932, world trade decreased by three-fifths of its total volume.

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Dr. Alexander Gives Impressions of Present-Day Britain

Believes Closer Association of C.C.F. With Radicals of Old Country Desirable.

On his way back to Edmonton, after a four months' visit to the Old Country, Dr. W. H. Alexander of the University of Alberta, one of the fathers of the C.C.F., called at the office of *The U.F.A.* as this issue was going to press.

Dr. Alexander spent some time in London, and met and talked with a number of Labor leaders, journalists, and other observers of economic and political developments. He described a visit to the British House of Commons, where he had the good fortune (he was told it was a "thousand to one shot") to hear, during one afternoon, speeches by Sir Herbert Samuel, Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and former Premier Lloyd George. The two Liberals were rather contemptuous of the probable benefits from the Economic Conference (then in session) and the defence of Mr. Chamberlain, for the Government, was, Dr. Alexander thought, lacking in conviction. "It was a great show," he commented, but he wondered how much had really been accomplished by "all that clever talk."

After looking on at the Economic Conference on several occasions, wandering about the building where it met, and talking with the newspaper men in attendance, Dr. Alexander was unconvinced of its importance or value or even of its faith in itself.

Closer Realization of Crux Situation

Among leaders and adherents of all parties, however, Dr. Alexander found more realization of the gravity of the economic situation than in Canada, and more general agreement that drastic remedies would have to be applied. Upholders of the status quo, too, he thought more open-minded than their Canadian counterparts. No British politician, he said, for instance, would confuse the British Labor Party with the Communist Party. Nearly everyone realized that "Labor men were Englishmen, too."

The rise of Hitlerism in Germany, from Dr. Alexander's observation, had alienated sympathy in Britain, where friendly feeling for Germany had been developing, and Hitler had had the effect of driving Britain and France closer together again. Dr. Alexander felt that the Franco-German situation remained "the great central European problem."

In Eastern Canada, Dr. Alexander heard very encouraging reports of the growth of the C.C.F. Ex-Judge Stubbs was to speak in Ottawa, the day following Dr. Alexander's departure, and the indications were that there would be a record crowd. On the train, and in casual conversations, the opinion was generally expressed, he said, that the fight in British Columbia was between the Liberals and the C.C.F.

Dr. Alexander was impressed by the suggestion of an English Labor leader that a tour through Canada by representatives of the British Labor movement, under the auspices of the C.C.F., should be undertaken. We in Canada, he felt, might profit greatly from the experience of the older movement. Then, too, reactionaries were prone to arrogate to themselves a monopoly of regard for "the ties of Empire," but Dr. Alexander believes that the C.C.F. should challenge this assumption by closer association with the radicals of the Old Country.—A.T.

Meetings in Peace River

D. M. Kennedy, M.P., with J. Y. Macklin, Director for Peace River North, will give addresses at the following places:

Buffalo Lake, Saturday, October 28th, 3 p.m.

Sexsmith, Saturday, October 28th, 8 p.m.

Goodfare, Monday, October 30th, 2 p.m.

Beaver Lodge, Monday, October 30th, 8 p.m.

On October 31st and November 1st Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Macklin will speak at meetings in the Peace River Block, B.C.; places are not arranged at the time of going to press. During the following week they will speak at a series of meetings in Grouard constituency.

The Alternatives

ETHICS OF A DYING SYSTEM

Spend your life at honest toil,
And the pot won't always boil,
And you'll run into conditions far from bright;
When at last you're down and out,
All the populace will shout,
"It was coming to the blighter, serves him right."

But go steal a million bucks,
And you'll live on fare de luxe,
And perhaps you'll get a title on the side;
And the press will print your mug
Underneath a silken plug,
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POLICY OF THE C.C.F.

We'll correct this moral wrong,
Put the thieves where they belong,
Irrespective of what cash they may command.
We'll insure the workers' rights,
And we'll ban the parasites,
And establish social justice in the land.

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(Continued from last page)

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